

<p>2004-038339/04 A41 B05 C03 D13 E14 MITN 2002.03.11 (C02 E13) *JP 2003267942-A MITSUBISHI GAS CHEM CO INC 2002.03.11 2002-065579(+2002JP-065579) (2003.09.25) C07C 253/28, B01J 23/28, C07C 255/51, C07D 213/85, 213/84, B01J 37/00 // C07B 61/00</p> <p>Manufacture of aromatic nitrile for agrochemical, involves contact-reacting of carbocyclic or heterocyclic compound and mixed gas containing ammonia and oxygen in presence of specific catalyst C2004-015416</p>	<p>A(1-E6) B(10-A15, 11-C1C) C(10-A15, 11-C1C) D(3-G1, 3-H) E(10-A15, 11-F7) .2</p> <p>material of pharmaceutical, fodder additive and food additive.</p> <p>ADVANTAGE The manufacturing method of aromatic nitrile uses catalyst having high strength and practical handleability. Use of multitubular reactor is indispensable. The nitrile compound has high industrial utility.</p> <p>TECHNOLOGY FOCUS Inorganic Chemistry - Preferred Compound: The chrome compound is chromic acid anhydride, ammonium chromate and/or ammonium dichromate. The high strength catalyst further contains oxide of magnesium, calcium, barium, tungsten, cobalt, nickel, boron, germanium, tin, lead, phosphorous, antimony and/or bismuth. The high strength catalyst preferably contains oxide of vanadium, molybdenum and boron. (6pp3324DwgNo.0/0)</p>
<p>NOVELTY Carbocyclic or heterocyclic compound and mixed gas containing ammonia and oxygen, are contact reacted in presence of catalyst. The catalyst is obtained by mixing chrome compound processed using chromium processing agent such as alcohol, saccharides, organic oxy compound and/or water soluble aldehyde, alumina or titania and oxide of vanadium, molybdenum and/or iron. Aromatic nitrile is obtained.</p> <p>USE For manufacturing aromatic nitrile used as intermediary raw material such as manufacture raw material of synthetic resin and agrochemical and heterocyclic nitrile used as intermediary raw</p>	<p>JP 2003267942-A</p>